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12 May 1982

# Latin America Report

(FOUO 7/82)

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## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

**BOLIVIANS VOICE PROTEST AGAINST U.S. POSITION ON FALKLANDS**

1057 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1951 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Article by Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 30 Apr (SAPORITI)--Voices of protest increased today in Bolivia against the United States for its position of alliance with Great Britain and against the Argentine interests.

Harsh criticism in this regard was issued by Bolivian politicians who closely follow the events in the South Atlantic.

"Now we know that Latin America means nothing for the United States except that we are only used to provide it with raw material and cheap manpower. Its position of alliance with Great Britain has put things in their place. The Latin American brotherhood is different from the presumed American brotherhood which the United States has pretended so far," an outstanding politician told this correspondent commenting on the latest news coming from Washington.

This occasion is also appropriate to indicate that "the Latin American countries have interests opposed to the interests of the United States."

Local commentators added that "at the hour of truth, the United States stops being our friend to ally itself with those who are its real brothers, the members of NATO."

They added that "what we must see clearly now behind the U.S. position is that the struggle of the Argentine people essentially means the struggle of the peoples who do not want to be submitted to any degree of dependency or slavery based on neocolonialism. The United States is as imperialist as Great Britain which does not hesitate to attack our Argentine brother."

Columnist Gustavo Zubieta Castillo in an article published today states that "Latin America can no longer allow colonialism in this century."

He predicts that "Great Britain will lose the battle and this encouragement will unite all America making it a worthy, sovereign and respected continent."

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The Peruvian position expressed through its Foreign Minister Arias Stella is also considered "correct," and "that interpretation must have an immediate echo with an answer of perpetrations for war on the whole continent in case of aggression against Argentina."

The columnist adds that "Darwin himself would think that the only persons who have not developed are his fellow British citizens."

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COUNTRY SECTION

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BOLIVIAN PUBLICATION CITES U.S. PRESSURE AT OAS

PY040641 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 2115 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (SAPORITI)--A publication today reported that U.S. ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr used pressure on the Bolivian Foreign Ministry to prevent Bolivian support for its sister nation Argentina at the OAS from becoming more radical.

The publication SOBERANIA, the most aggressive defender of Latin American integrity, said in today's issue that "it is able to assure that the speech of Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia had to be watered down due to pressure from U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr."

The publication added that "although Bolivia morally supported Argentina at the start of the conflict, this support did not become more radical at the OAS as it should have been after the British assault on the Georgias. It is not yet possible to find out how many other speeches were changed due to U.S. pressure."

SOBERANIA is directed by journalist Andres Soliz Rada Y Copper and journalists Roberto Cuevas, Eduardo Paz and Guillermo Moscoso.

The publication also says that "there is now the conviction that Latin America cannot expect extracontinental solutions to resolve its basic problems and that, on the contrary, it will only find the source of its autonomous development in its growing economic and political integration."

It also says that "whatever the result of the Malvinas conflict, it is obvious that Latin America will never be what it used to be. Overblown propaganda will never again convince anyone of alleged 'common interests' between North America and Central and South America."

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COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

JOURNALIST ON EARLY PRESS PREDICTION OF FALKLAND CRISIS

PM271457 London THE TIMES in English 27 Apr 82 p 12

[Article by Jesus Iglesias Rouco: "Why Argentina's Generals Need the Falklands"]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Seldom can a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands have been so repeatedly predicted in the press. The Argentine Government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper LA PRENSA in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine foreign minister, Mr Costa Mendez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the U.S. Government, some of whom, we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr Reagan admitted, the trouble was that nobody--not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office--believed that Argentina would fulfill its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned--perhaps uniquely in history--in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives. What do the islands represent to Argentina?

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were a few indeed, and that in consequence the operation would do little toward their continued survival.

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Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like a war with Chile over the southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such a war or such tensions would--it is convenient to bear this in mind--not only endanger the generals' personal interests, but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands. This is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, or lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest South Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate--we stress, participate--to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's foodstuffs and power supplies have to go, or to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence mechanism against Soviet penetration--and just by the South Pole and Antarctica--it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

If London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish empire which Argentina inherited after its war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment, and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of continental Argentina. Thus history and geography give Argentina a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "decolonization" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only

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invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of United Nations resolution 2065, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes." But the resolution refers to "interests."

Has in fact now even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina the "Kelpers" would not be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defence of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 100,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just a transitory military government.

Nor should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life.

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense of law and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

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COUNTRY SECTION

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

BALANCED BUDGET--The government has announced a balanced budget of US\$155m for this year. Finance minister David Gibbons has said, however, that the fate of the local economy will depend on a revival of tourism. The number of visitors to the island fell by 12 per cent in 1981, when there was a series of strikes. [London LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL REPORTS--CARIBBEAN in English 26 Mar 82 p 3]

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COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

**IMMEDIATE UN INTERVENTION IN FALKLANDS CONFLICT URGED**

PY012155 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1840 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 1 May (SAPORITI)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has urgently summoned the media to state that "Brazil agrees with those who have declared that the attack against the Malvinas Islands, carried out by England today, represents a violation of Resolution No 502 of the UN Security Council and reiterated the Brazilian purpose to pursuing its efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis," stating that "it is urgent that the United Nations react without delay in order to achieve the application of that resolution."

Therefore, the Brazilian Government today called for UN intervention to secure peace in the South Atlantic, rejecting the unilateral adoption of sanctions against Argentina, such as that by the United States.

The spokesman reported that Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian foreign minister, today sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, requesting the intervention of that international organization in order to preserve peace in the South Atlantic.

He added that "it is the UN's responsibility to adopt urgent, effective and even preventive measures," in order to secure decisions which will lead to peace.

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COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

ITAMARATY OPPOSES U.S. SANCTIONS ON ARGENTINA

PY011440 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 1 May (SAPORITI)--Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas has said that Brazil is against the measures adopted by the United States against Argentina in the military and economic fields.

Pericas said: "Brazil has a clear, well-defined position on unilaterally adopted economic sanctions. It has already maintained this position at the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and at the summit of the European Economic Community in Brussels."

He added: "We have again maintained the same position at the OAS consultative meeting held in Washington. On all these occasions Brazil has condemned the EEC economic sanctions against Argentina."

Asked whether he believed the U.S. position would lead to a north-south confrontation, Pericas said: "Although that is a valid question, I will not comment on it now because commenting on it would not help at all at this juncture."

Pericas said the latest events will not cause any changes to the agenda of President Figueiredo's 11 May visit to Washington.

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COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

**FOREIGN MINISTER TO BRIEF SENATE ON FALKLANDS**

PY032159 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 2045 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 3 May (SAPORITI)--This week Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro should appear before the senate to disclose the Brazilian stance regarding the crisis over the Malvinas.

Jarbas Passarinho disclosed the information on the senate's request and added that so far it has not been decided whether Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will make his statements in an open or closed-door session.

Talking during a previous meeting of the Brazilian chamber of deputies which is trying to establish as "the order of the day" discussions of the "Malvinas war" Magnus Guimaraes, leader of the Workers Democratic Party bloc of this chamber, did not hesitate in condemning Great Britain.

He stated: "We are facing a typical colonialist attitude, of a country which disregards the history of humanity and, what is even sadder still closes its eyes to its own and visible senile decline."

He ended by stating that: "The truth is that the Malvinas war is a war of the rich of the North against the poor of the South, a typical demonstration of the lack of ability, intelligence and dignity of colonialist."

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COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

**BRIEFS**

OFFICERS ON U.S. MEASURES--The U.S. decision to impose sanctions on Argentina has hit the nationalist feelings of Brazilian military officers, who had had reservations about the procedure utilized by Argentina to recover the Malvinas Islands. Two generals repudiated the U.S. measures which they regarded as being of an eminently political nature and expressed fears that they might touch off a wave of anti-American feelings throughout the continent. The Brazilian officers voiced their disappointment over the White House measures because the traditional American friend and partner has used an option and has made it clear that Europe and NATO are far more important than the South Atlantic countries. [Text] [PY011412 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 1341 GMT 1 May 82]

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

EFFECTS OF FALKLAND CRISIS ON ARGENTINE ECONOMY VIEWED

PA220418 Havana PRELA in English 2249 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By Alberto Rabilotta]

[Text] Montreal, 22 Apr (PL)—Apart from the military threat, London and its allies are waging economic, commercial and financial aggression on Argentina with the intention of obtaining concessions from the military government of the South American country.

While Britain sent its flotilla to the South Atlantic and hardened its positions to reduce the margins for peaceful negotiations, it conducts maneuvers aimed at ruining Argentina's economy and finance with the evident aim of leaving no way out for the Buenos Aires Government.

BUSINESS WEEK magazine speaks of the likelihood of a "British blockade of the Plata River" which already brought doubts on grain exports, Argentina's main source of foreign trade income.

At the same time a "climate of panic has been created on the exchange markets which have sent billions of pesos into nearby Uruguay and increased interest rates to the skies," says BUSINESS WEEK.

The U.S. financiers, who to judge from the reports, appear ready to support the economic aggression, say that Argentina's budget deficit will be three to four percent of the GNP because of the Malvinas crisis and the military effort.

It is stressed at the same time that the Argentine economy is ill prepared to withstand such a heavy burden. Because of the tight policies of the minister of economy, industry is running at just 55 percent of its capacity, the private sector is heavily in debt and unemployment tops 13 percent while underemployment is about 40 percent.

In the financial aspect the Argentine Government must meet, along with the private sectors, obligations of \$7.2 billion in 1982 in servicing of the foreign debt, placed at \$32 billion, while the total value of exports is placed at \$9 billion for the year.



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In that regard London is trying to prevent Buenos Aires from obtaining the means to meet its financial obligations with the threat of a blockade and military pressure.

The EEC economic and trade embargo plus that of Commonwealth nations such as Canada, is [word indistinct] of course to complete the encirclement and force Argentina to accept conditions favorable to London and Washington in the South Atlantic.

Federal Germany, Argentina's main European customer, joined the embargo thereby effecting close to \$700 million worth of [words indistinct] closes off the entry in the South American country of West German products.

The U.S. financiers, to whom a third of the Argentine (public and private) foreign debt is owed, are also bringing pressure to bear, according to financial quarters in North America.

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**COUNTRY SECTION**

**CUBA**

**NONALIGNED CULTURAL MEETING SET FOR 26 APRIL**

**PA251331 Havana PRELA in English 2315 GMT 24 Apr 82**

**[By Victorio M. Copa]**

**[Text] Havana, 25 Apr (PL)—Forty nations have confirmed their attendance in the meeting of educational and cultural experts and senior officials of the movement of non-aligned countries that will be held here for four days from tomorrow, Monday.**

**It is expected that eight international organizations, among them the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ALESCO), will attend this conference.**

**The minister of culture of Cuba, Armando Hart, said that the main purpose of the meeting is to discuss, for the first time in the history of the movement, a plan of action with a view to drawing up the policy of the non-aligned movement in the educational and culture fields.**

**That plan, once approved in Havana, will be present to the consideration of the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries convened for this year, he declared in a press conference in the convention center in this capital.**

**He added that this conference could facilitate an exchange of opinions with another that will be held in Mexico starting 26 July sponsored by the UNESCO, organization that has been holding regional meetings for a world cultural policy.**

**Hart said that it is not a question of taking non-aligned policy to Mexico, but of exchanging opinions to see in what essential aspects there are coinciding points of view on such an important topic.**

**He explained that for this purpose the UNESCO had distributed the program to be analyzed in Mexico City, and Cuba has drawn up a series of viewpoints on it, that it has circulated among the non-aligned countries with a view to the nations expressing their opinions.**

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"Therefore they have a material that is going to be useful to them as starting point for analyzing profoundly a Cuban paper that contains special proposals that have been made previously by the non-aligned movement," underlined the minister.

He said that Cuba gives particular importance to the UNESCO general conference that will take place in Mexico from 26 July to 5 August.

"It is going to take place in a country of the Western hemisphere that has a very well defined serious, intelligent and courageous political stand, and powerful, strong cultural development and perspectives," he underlined.

He added that Mexico has artistic and cultural wealth of a very powerful popular character and in this meeting, he said, will be analyzed problems of art and culture in a country that does not have "a culture of elites."

"Therefore Mexico is going to be venue of a event that will take place in a country with strong, popular cultural roots," underlined the Cuban minister.

He stressed that it is of major importance that this meeting is to be held in a nation that has a political stand in favour of seeking solutions to the problems and complex situations that the world is facing.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

MONTANE SAYS NATION READY TO FIGHT OR NEGOTIATE

PA290905 Havana PRELA in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Havana, 29 Apr (PL)--Cuba is prepared to fight or to negotiate, reiterated Jesus Montane, alternate member of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba in speaking of the United States' aggressive policy toward the Cuban revolution.

He added that the Cubans are prepared "both to stand up to the most violent of aggressions and to seek negotiated political solutions to problems."

In speaking here at the meeting OAN international theoretical conference on the characteristics of the revolutionary processes in Latin America and the Caribbean, Montane stated, "We are faced with a powerful enemy and although we do not fear him, we must not underestimate him either. The situation in our countries is not exempt from the dangers and problems that are unfolding on the world scene."

After denouncing the aggressive United States policy toward the revolutionary countries and movements in the region, the Cuban official spoke of the preparations to "upgrade to the maximum our country's military power in view of the existing threats."

Montane said that those preparations will "oblige the imperialists to think very carefully before they decide to launch any kind of action against our country."

"The most elementary sense of responsibility for the future of our peoples and of all humanity means that our steadfastness, our undeniable solidarity with the popular revolutionary movements must be accompanied by a readiness to negotiate, to ease tensions and to seek democratic, peaceful solutions to the situations of crisis that affect our area today.

In principle we neither want nor seek war. Quite the contrary, we favor peace as the only sensible solution to move in the direct direction of a solution to the problems affecting our peoples and which are a cause of justified alarm for all responsible persons in the world.

"Our willingness to seek political solutions is a sign of responsibility, serenity and strength, because we will never bargain over the revolution nor the right of the people to make revolution," declared Montane.

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COUNTRY SECTION

DOMINICA

BRIEFS

FRENCH GRANT--France is donating FF2m (FF6.1 = US\$1) to help exploration for energy resources. The donation came after prime minister Eugenia Charles visited Paris and London. France is also considering aid in other areas, including housing. In London, the prime minister, together with Vincent Beache, the agriculture minister of St Vincent, discussed British aid for the banana industry. She said on her return that the British, for the first time, 'understood the problems that we have and the importance of the banana industry'. [London LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL REPORTS in English 26 Mar 82 p 3]

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COUNTRY SECTION

GRENADA

## 33 COUNTRIES AT ANNIVERSARY FETE; MILITARY HARBOR DENIED

London LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL REPORTS--CARIBBEAN in English 26 Mar 82 pp 2-3

[Text] The Grenada government's commitment to Caribbean unity and regional institutions was powerfully stated by prime minister Maurice Bishop at the 13 March celebrations marking the third anniversary of the 1979 revolution. Addressing the biggest-ever crowd at the Queen's Park stadium in St George's, Bishop broke a silence of several weeks to denounce President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative as the 'con game of the century' and a 'prostitution' of the original aid plan discussed last year by Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and the United States.

Reagan's bilateral private sector approach, excluding Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua, would help to destroy Caribbean unity, Bishop warned. By the time of last October's Santo Domingo meeting of the four originating countries, the US attitude meant that the plan was 'not only wounded and dying, but stone cold dead.' Bishop added that the 'ridiculous' emphasis on private sector development, downplaying infrastructural requirements, would in itself guarantee that private investment would not come.

With Reagan scheduled to visit Barbados next month, Bishop issued a timely and serious reminder of the 13 principles laid down by the Caricom foreign ministers' meeting in Jamaica last September, every one of which he said had been 'ignored, violated and broken' by the CBI. These included the principles of 'no exclusions' and 'no military component'. At a press conference the following day, Bishop gave a

warm welcome to a regional journalist's suggestion that a way should be found for the principal Caribbean non-governmental organisations — the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) and Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) — to attend the next Caricom foreign ministers' meeting in Belize, at the end of this month, as observers, so as to ensure that regional opinion was properly represented. Bishop indicated that he would discuss with foreign minister Unison Whiteman the possibility of a Grenadian initiative to this end. The suggestion followed an announcement by the CAIC that it opposed the exclusion of Grenada or any government from the CBI.

Describing the offer of US\$350m as 'hypocritical nonsense', Bishop emphasised that it was 57 times smaller than the US\$20bn attached to Kennedy's 'Alliance for Progress' two decades ago. Cuban politburo member Jorge Risquet, speaking at the opening of a new Cuban-built 50kw medium wave radio transmitter, had described the CBI as a 'ridiculous version' of the previous plan, which had 'died at the moment of its birth', with 'no alliance and even less progress'. The CBI, he said was 'a trick and a joke'.

Grenada's increasing importance as a pole of attraction for left-wingers in and beyond the Caribbean was underlined by the presence of more than 500 foreign participants in the celebrations; 33 countries were represented at government and ambassadorial level, with poli-

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tical delegations coming from all over the Caribbean. Friendship societies and solidarity groups from the United States, Canada, Britain and other European countries were also prominent. Two Democrat congressmen from the USA, John Conyers and George Crockette, attended.

With an estimated 15,000 people inside the park and an overflow of several thousand more outside, more than 20 per cent of the island's population was present, a powerful tribute to the mass support enjoyed by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). Finance minister Bernard Coard rubbed the point home when he said: 'I hope their spy satellites get very good pictures of today's rally, and in case their technology is not up to scratch, we will send them a few photographs.'

Nor could anyone doubt the genuine enthusiasm of the crowds, either at the rally or in the street dancing and other festivities during the week. Throughout the celebrations, an evident pride in the last three years' achievements in economic construction, education, health care and the involvement of the people in decision-making has gone together with a strong emphasis on hard work and self-reliance in the years to come.

One of the most remarkable examples of the new style has been the formulation of the 1982 budget, presented by Coard at a mass ceremony on 9 March, after two months of discussions involving thousands of Grenadians in parish councils and many other organisations, following a 1,000-strong conference on the economy held in January. The EC\$ 215m budget (EC\$2.7 = US\$1) devoted EC\$134m to capital expenditure, of which agriculture got the largest share (EC\$43m). Education will receive 23 per cent of the total of EC\$68m in current expenditure, and health 14 per cent.

To help the new agro-industries, duty has been imposed on imported soft drinks, fruits, jams and clothes of non-

Caricom origin, while modest tax increases were announced on alcohol and cigarettes. Company taxation will go up from 50 to 55 per cent, but companies investing in productive areas will get a 15 per cent reduction. The tax changes, Coard said, were based on suggestions from the public.

Although the state sector is clearly taking the lead in economic construction (last year, more than 90 per cent of new investment was in the state sector), the private sector is under no pressure; local companies and the foreign-owned banks (Barclays, Royal Bank of Canada and Scotiabank) placed prominent greetings advertisements in the weekly *Free West Indian* congratulating the PRG on the anniversary.

■ At his press conference, Bishop described as 'total rubbish' a report in the London *Daily Telegraph* of 22 February, speculating that the Calivigny inlet on the south coast was being developed as a military harbour, naval base or even submarine base. The paper had claimed that the area was 'off limits to all but Cuban technical advisers and some Grenadian military personnel'. A correspondent from LAN who visited the area found that all parts of the inlet were visible from the unrestricted public roads running on both sides of it and from villas overlooking it. A few small wooden rowing boats were moored on one of its beaches, and there was no shipping or construction activity whatsoever taking place. The only restricted zone in the area is on the west side of Egmont Harbour, into which the inlet runs; this zone surrounds the hilltop Camp Fedon, from which firing practice is sometimes conducted at Gary Island, a small islet near the mouth of Egmont Harbour. The firing is always announced on the local radio as a warning to sailors. Calivigny inlet is too shallow to admit boats larger than small schooners, but the government may develop it as a yacht marina. □

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COUNTRY SECTION

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Managua, Apr 7 (PL)--Cuba and Nicaragua signed here collaboration agreements in the fields of radio and television. The agreements were signed by the president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute, Nivaldo Herrera, and the managing directors of the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation and the Sandinista Television Network, Edwin Zablah and Ivan Garcia, respectively. The exchange of programs, facilities for journalistic and technical delegations and a broadening of mutual collaboration are mentioned in the documents. Herrera returned to Cuba accompanied by the delegation that accompanied him in the discussion of the agreements. [Text] [PA061952 Havana PRELA in English 1939 GMT 6 Apr 82]

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